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CIRCULATION
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EDUCATION WEEK.
The drive for better education that is being conducted throughout the country this week is one in which each and every individual cannot fail to be interested.

THE FEDERAL BUDGET.
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PLACING THE BLAME.
When the railroads cannot accomplish all that is expected or desired of them it is the habit to lay the blame immediately upon them, without stopping to think whether they ought to shoulder it or not.

ABSENTEE VOTING.
In order that those who are away from home on election day may not be denied their right of suffrage there exists in some states an absentee voter law by which it is possible to cast a ballot under provisions varying in the different states and have it counted.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
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A CHANGE THAT IS NEEDED.
The struggle of those desiring to enter this country to get here in time to be included in the monthly quota and not sent back to the land from whence they came continues. It is a race between steamships to get here first after the first of the month, and with more from Italy anxious to get in than the stipulated percentage will permit, it is not surprising that a certain number must go back.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
The administration of the restrictive immigration law in this country has made that clear. Those who have gone back realize that the law means something while those who have had anything to do with bringing immigrants are likewise cognizant of the fact that those who get in must get here first.

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more emphatically for the putting into operation of the idea of having a selective system of passing upon the qualifications of would-be immigrants at ports of embarkation.

There is no good reason for putting those who cannot enter, for one reason or another, to the expense and bother of crossing the ocean twice, when it could be just as effectively determined before they undertake the trip.

The work of determining the qualification of many individuals might be more efficiently done in the countries where they are known, and certainly there is no justification whatever for allowing those who are suffering from disease or are handicapped by other defects to cross the ocean to knock at the door only to be told that there is no chance.

The need of such an inspection service abroad is by no means new. It has been urged for a long time and without question will some day be put into operation. With greater attention given to immigration and the keeping down of the number of new comers the situation that exists for those who are turned back has become more fully recognized.

This with congested immigration stations and the plight of those who have made large sacrifices to get here accentuates the cry for a radical but a much needed change.

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WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

(Special to The Bulletin.)
Washington, Dec. 4.—The passage of the merchant marine bill by the house carried out the predictions that New England would back the bill, although it had been expected that the New England republicans would vote against it.

There was apparently a week of hesitancy. They were Andrews and Maloney, of Lawrence. There wasn't much surprise expressed in the prediction of Maloney from straight party line-up, the eleventh hour decision of Andrews was a shock to those New England men who knew how completely the district he represents is interested in shipping. To have a voice from the Gloucester section of Massachusetts raised in protest of anything that will advance shipping interest "as a dangerous precedent" caused much comment. Andrews not only voted against the measure, but spoke against it, a few minutes before the bill passed. Fugate, democrat of Massachusetts, voted against the bill. Maloney of New England delegation stood as a unit for it. Hersey of Maine said he should have voted against it had not the prohibition section of the bill been included in its final framing. In fact New England has been largely in the foreground of the past week. Walsh of Massachusetts has kept the state busy in his own district, and proposed amendments. He whacked away at the Ku Klux Klan and urged the president to interfere; he stated he would urge the passage of a resolution of the house and is taking the lead in framing amendments or a substitute bill that he believes will get additional votes from the democrats to help the bill pass.

It was Green, of Massachusetts, chairman, and White of Maine, high up member of the committee, who sat at the leader's table and pushed through the marine legislation. White, of Connecticut, who was called on by the speaker to preside over the tumultuous house all during the debate on the bill. All republican members of the New England delegation supported that measure by voice and vote except Andrews and Maloney and much credit of having passed the bill is due to the strength on the shoulders of men from that section of the country. It is believed the bill will pass the senate at an early date, unless the democrats decided to filibuster and pushed through the bill in the same manner as they did with the anti-lynching bill as a weapon, unless the merchant marine bill is side tracked at their own party's request. It is impossible to predict the outcome. The merchant marine advocates would yield willingly, but it is an open question whether or not they can summon strength to resist the filibuster. The republican majority would be sufficient if the men from the west stood firmly with their eastern colleagues, but it is doubtful if they will do so. The bill may never come to a vote.

And when the president called seat leaders to the white house to confer on a congressional programme, out of the twelve called, only three were from New England states. They were Senators Lodge, of Massachusetts, Fernald of Maine, McLean of Connecticut and Keyes of New Hampshire. These men are general leaders and sound common sense and experience in legislative chairmanships of great importance, work, and dependable advisers whom the president can and does rely on.

The Connecticut delegation is all here, and will be very active during the winter session. Every member of that delegation holds committee assignments of importance in the senate and house, and will find their time well filled with committee meetings and conducting business on the floor, which has previously been the province of the committee for hearings or consideration.

With Brandegee on foreign relations, McLean on banking and currency, Tillman on education and the interstate and foreign commerce, Fernald on rivers and harbors, Glynn on claims and Penn on banking and currency, besides all holding other assignments of high grade and importance, the Connecticut delegation has a genuine "working session" mapped out for it.

The question of whether or not congress will pass a public buildings bill this session is a question of conflicting reports. Langley of the house committee is in strong favor of reporting such a bill, even though the cost to the taxpayers of the country will not be less than one hundred million dollars. Chairman Patterson of the senate committee on public buildings is not ready to make a statement as to the advisability of passing such a measure while the question of the postponement of the war. Senator Fernald of Maine, said to your correspondent today: "I intend to introduce a bill for the purpose of reducing the amount of the bill. I am not ready to express an opinion at this moment. I shall first see President Harding and get his opinion before endorsing or sweeping a bill as proposed. There are many who see how it would affect taxation and the treasury. When the proper time comes, whether now or in the future, I shall endeavor to make a statement as to whether it is a matter of expedience as to when it should be done."

Mr. Langley has taken very literally the expression of opinion of the postmaster general that the government ought to own its federal buildings instead of holding them under lease. Mr. Langley advocates the delay of putting the bill into a condition and if he has his way a public bill will pass congress at the pending session, which would cover the post office building needs of the entire country. Burroughs' opinion is not ready to predict the passage of such a measure.

Mrs. Harding is still a very sick woman, although she was able to thanksgiving day to receive a few holders who were invited to the White House. Mrs. Harding left her bed and was put in a wheelchair to receive the guests at a nearby reception room where she chatted with the "boys" for a few minutes. She did this especially to meet the new Legion commander, who later said he very greatly appreciated her efforts. Mrs. Harding made to send personal messages to members of that order.

There is considerable doubt whether the Volstead act will be modified at the next session. The United States is that not enough votes can be mustered to bring about a change although the vote for such modification will be greatly increased by the coming of new members. With the single exception of the First New Hampshire district, no change is likely in the New England vote in this district. Burroughs, republican, dry, has been succeeded by Rogers, democrat, wet.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE
Elliot Wadsworth, who has been designated to represent the United States in the conference at Paris with the allied governments on allocation of German reparations payments, is assistant secretary of the treasury at Washington. Mr. Wadsworth achieved an international reputation during the war, largely because of his activity as executive head of the American Red Cross. Prior to accepting this position, he had turned down a nomination to Europe as a representative of the Rockefeller Foundation to make arrangements for food distribution. Mr. Wadsworth is the son of a prominent Boston family. After graduating from Har-

POOR OLD CLOCK

The Wednesday club had finished their fruit cocktail when Marjorie Davis slipped and the clock fell and smashed apologetically at her hostess.

"You're fifteen minutes late, my dear," that lady announced with the freedom of a Hittite. "You'll find me in ten cents and go without your dessert. This club meets at 1.30, and I wouldn't keep these stuffs waiting for any woman living."

"There's no such thing as positive time," said Marjorie, dreamily. "It's only relative—like motion."

"Don't you feel well, Marjorie?" so inquired Carrie Burke.

"I don't know about motion," said Mrs. Jim Pratt decidedly. "It may be relative, as you say. But if there isn't such a thing as positive time there ought to be. Just try going without it for a while. I don't know what I did when we stopped saving daylight on the last Sunday in October and see how you like it."

"That didn't bother us a bit," said Carrie Burke. "We just stopped the clock for an hour and started it again."

"Very simple and efficient." But it didn't help the way with us. Our intentions were good, but we had too many helpers. Jim and I came home at 10 o'clock that Saturday night, set the hall clock and got home at an hour and went to bed congratulating ourselves on sixty minutes of extra sleep. Then my brother, Herbert, slipped in at 11, remembered about another hour. Some time in the early morning Katy let herself in at the back door and found that her alarm clock in the kitchen had run down. She had no new schedule on her mind, too, so she turned the hall clock back another hour and set the alarm clock by it.

The Wednesday club clock looked skeptical. "Didn't you notice that it was two hours slower than anything else, then?" asked Carrie Burke.

"She had been out with her young man and out of times the hours are said to pass swiftly."

"The next morning was dark and cloudy, but nothing could keep Jim Pratt from his Sunday golf. He hopped out of bed at 10 o'clock and got himself a little breakfast. As he was leaving he noticed that the hall clock was two hours behind his watch. Now Jim's watch had been set by the last five minutes since his father gave it to him, so he knew it was all right. He turned the clock ahead two hours and pinned a note on it that said: "Herbert had planned to get up at 10 o'clock but he forgot to mention the fact that he had just turned it ahead."

Today's Anniversaries

1791—Johann Mozart, a world genius of music, died in Vienna, practically of starvation. Born in Salzburg, Austria, Jan. 27, 1756.

1800—Thomas Ford, who as governor saved the financial honor of Illinois by opposing the repudiation of the state debt, born at Uniontown, Pa. Died Nov. 3, 1850.

1801—The legislature of the Northwest Territory passed a resolution requesting the governor to appoint a day of Thanksgiving.

1845—John A. Cockerill, celebrated journalist, born in Adams county, Ohio. Died at Cairo, Egypt, April 11, 1896.

1846—Gen. Stephen W. Kearney, under orders from Washington to proceed to California and establish a provisional government, arrived at Santa Maria.

1867—Italian parliament proclaimed an amnesty to those concerned in the Garibaldi revolution.

1906—Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman became British premier.

1918—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium were given an enthusiastic welcome in Paris.

1921—Lloyd George's new terms were accepted by the Irish. Twenty-seven killed in a train collision near Philadelphia.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

Who Are the Sikhs?
"Trouble over Sikh Shrines, cable dispatches continue to inform us of the greatest immediate danger to the peace of India."

"Does 'Sikh' mean a religion or a nationality?" is apt to be the first question asked in a discussion of the subject.

"While Sikhism primarily is a religion it has placed its mark strongly on the political life of the northwest India," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"Even today, when the Sikh commonwealth no longer exists, their religion sets Sikhs apart practically as a distinct people from the followers of the Hindu and Mohammedan religions who surround them."

"Sikhism originated in the important plains country of the Punjab in northwestern India, not far from the great Indian river and the mountains which form the boundary between India and Afghanistan, and this has remained the region of its greatest strength. It arose toward the close of the 15th century. The immediate cause for the birth of Sikhism seems to have been the need for a religion that idealized the virtues of the Hindu and Mohammedan, and the subject of women practiced by both those dominant religions."

"Nanak, the 'Guru' or Teacher, who founded Sikhism struck out boldly against abuses in the religions about him. He taught that, in God's name, though He may be called by many names, simplicity was emphasized. Unlike Hindu, Sikhs could eat meat, though beef was excepted. The practice of Sikhism far-reaching in its results, was its insistence on the observance of rules of health. In addition to eating what most westerners regard as a nutritious and healthy diet, the vegetarian fare of the Hindu, Sikhs were to ban alcoholic beverages and tobacco, were to bathe daily in cold water, were to abstain from pilgrimages to Hindu holy places. The practice of making pilgrimages is considered an important factor in the spreading of disease in India."

"The great virtues stressed by the Sikh teachers were contentment, compassion, piety, patience, and morality. The five deadly sins to be shunned were lust, anger, covetousness, worldly love, and pride. The Sikh faith could almost be condensed into the injunction: Love God and your fellow man; keep a pure heart; lead a temperate, wholesome, normal life. The cause of these great fundamentals has been called the most occidental and most pragmatic of eastern religions."

"At first Sikhism developed peacefully. After several generations the Mohammedan Mogul emperors in control of northern India began to persecute the new sect. Under persecution the Sikhs were knitted together more closely and finally about the close of the 17th century, after one of their gurus

was martyred, their future was changed by a new leader, Guru Gobind Singh, from a peaceful to a militant religion. "All men who were willing to die for their religion were given this baptism, with holy water, sprinkled from a two-edged sword. These, the picked men of the Sikhs were trained as soldiers, not for purposes of aggression or to extend their faith by force, but to protect their religion. After a while the Sikhs, in spite of their wonderful army, were driven from the Punjab plains by the Mohammedans; but hidden away in the hills and held together by their militant religion, they prospered. When the Mogul empire collapsed the Sikhs again took possession of the plains country and by about 1800 had built up a great Sikh commonwealth under the rule of a Sikh Maharaja with his capital at Lahore."

"In the early part of the 19th century, the Sikhs came into collision with the British. After two wars which consolidated the most serious military opposition which the British encountered in India, the Sikhs were defeated and their territory was made a part of British India. The Sikhs then became adherents of the British, and thanks to military ability, their most valuable supporters among the Indian peoples. They remained loyal and assisted with their armies during the Indian mutiny in 1857 and are credited with having saved India from Great Britain during that trying period."

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Stories That Recall Others

For the Chickens.
An eight year old boy went into a grocery which dealt on a small scale in grain and feeds, and asked the clerk for a quarter's worth of chicken feed. The clerk gave the boy the feed and the youngster started from the store without paying. He was apprehended at the front door by the clerk and asked: "Sonny, who did you say this feed was for?" The clerk thinking the boy wished a charge made of the purchase. Whereupon the boy answered: "The chickens didn't I just tell you!"

CHILD TRAINING

Imagination and Ustrath
By Mary E. Underwood
One day last winter my six-year-old boy ran to me and said, "Come out and see a bird's nest with four blue eggs in it."

In surprise I took his hand and walked beside him through the garden to a leafless winter rosebush at which he pointed triumphantly. "But where is the nest?" I asked. "Right there," he insisted indicating a bleak branch with not so much as a straw on it. "But there is no nest," I insisted. Then he withdrew his hand and looked up into my face with utmost scorn. "Can't you make-believe anything?" he said.

What was my response? That should have been my response do you think? Well, I believe the words that rushed to my lips were the right and true words. I said, "Why, darling, I beg your pardon for being so stupid! Of course I can make-believe and I'll never be so dull again."

The next week, however, there occurred in my household a very different kind of falsehood. A little girl of whom I had temporary charge had found a purple with gold floral money in it. We had talked about this among our neighbors and in the child's presence until she felt very proud of herself. One day she came to me with a dollar bill in her hand.

"I certainly will make you rich some day," she exclaimed quoting a remark which we had frequently made among ourselves. "Here is a dollar I found under a rock."

I can not tell just why I did not believe her, but after accepting the dollar bill of which she made me a present I went to my purse. It had been taken out of that. I called her in from her play and very quietly told her she felt sure she had taken the dollar bill from me and asked her why she had done so.

She denied it—she even protested piously that she could not be so base as to steal from one to whom she owed so much kindness. I did not argue or raise my voice; I simply kept saying, "Why did you take it?" "I feel sure

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